


U.S. EPA Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program

Abby Waits, EPA ETV Program
SBIR Phase I Kick-Off Meeting
April 5, 2007


ETV Objectives


 Provide credible performance information for commercial-ready technology to help solve high-risk environmental problems. **Aid:**

- ✓ **Purchasers** in making decisions to purchase innovative technologies
- ✓ **Policymakers and Regulators** in making policy and permitting decisions for innovative technologies
- ✓ **Vendors/Developers** in selling and further developing innovative technologies



Verification Definition

 To establish or prove the truth of the performance of a technology under specific, predetermined criteria or protocols and adequate QA procedures.

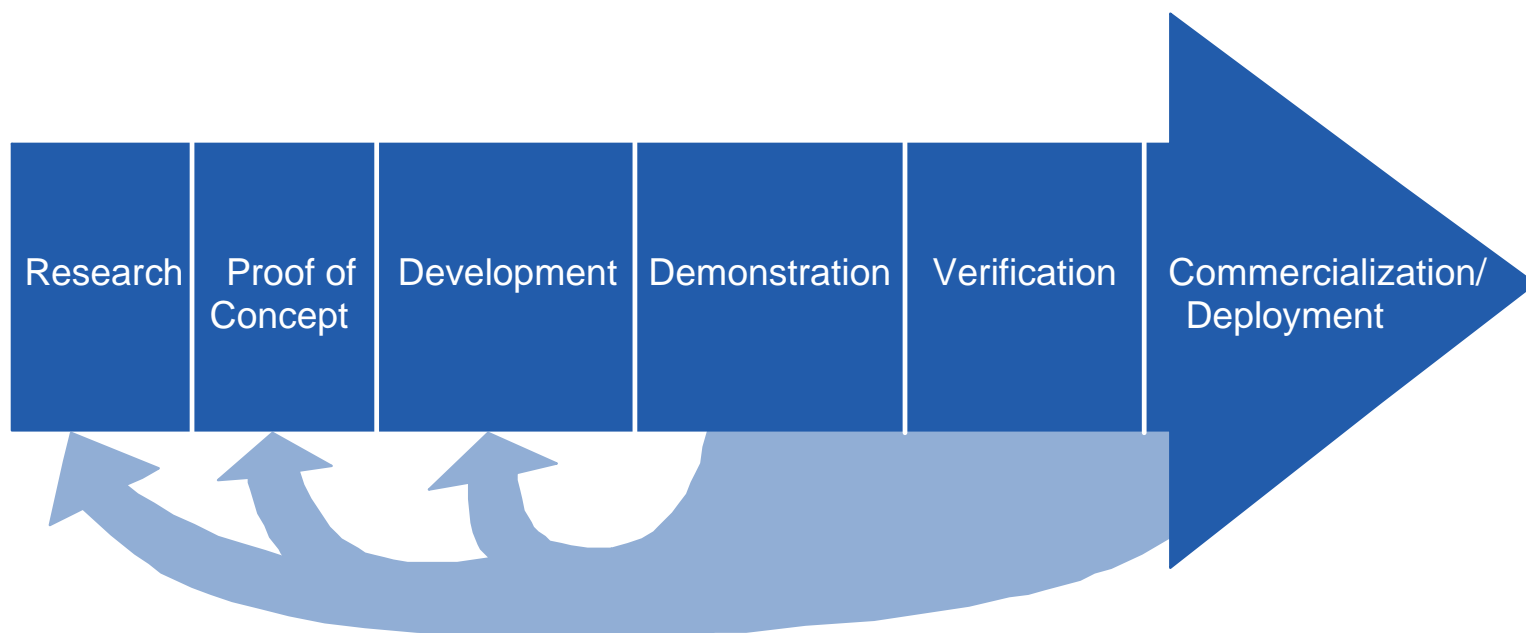
-  ETV does not:
- ✓ Pass/fail,
 - ✓ Approve, or
 - ✓ Certify technologies



RESEARCH &
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*Building a
scientific
foundation
for sound
environmental
decisions*

ETV and the Technology Continuum



ETV ✓

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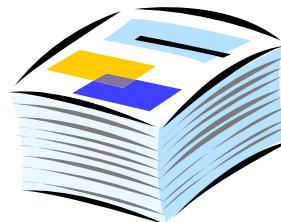
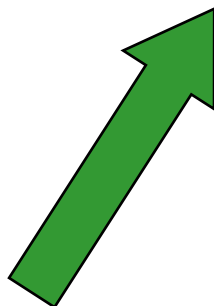
ETV Verification Process



EPA, verification
organizations, stakeholders
OR EPA-only (ESTE)...



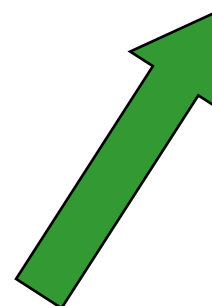
Identify priority
technology categories



With stakeholders,
develop test
protocols, quality-
assurance test
plans
AND



Identify vendors,
collaborators



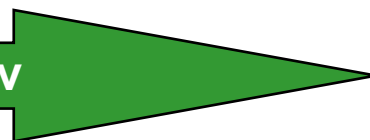
Conduct
technology
testing



Write verification report



ETV Outreach

www.epa.gov/etv



ETV 

ETV Successes

-  **381 verifications, 88 protocols** completed since 1995
-  **Collaborations and vendor cost-sharing** leverage ETV, generating over 50% of total funds
-  **Over 500 stakeholders** active in advisory groups and technical panels
-  **Web site use and international interest** at more than 3.0 million web hits/year and growing
-  **New case studies** booklets document and project **program outcomes**



Six ETV Centers

 **ETV Air Pollution Control Technology Center**

RTI International

 **ETV Advanced Monitoring Systems Center**

Battelle

 **ETV Drinking Water Systems Center**

NSF International

 **ETV Greenhouse Gas Technology Center**

Southern Research Institute

 **ETV Water Quality Protection Center**

NSF International

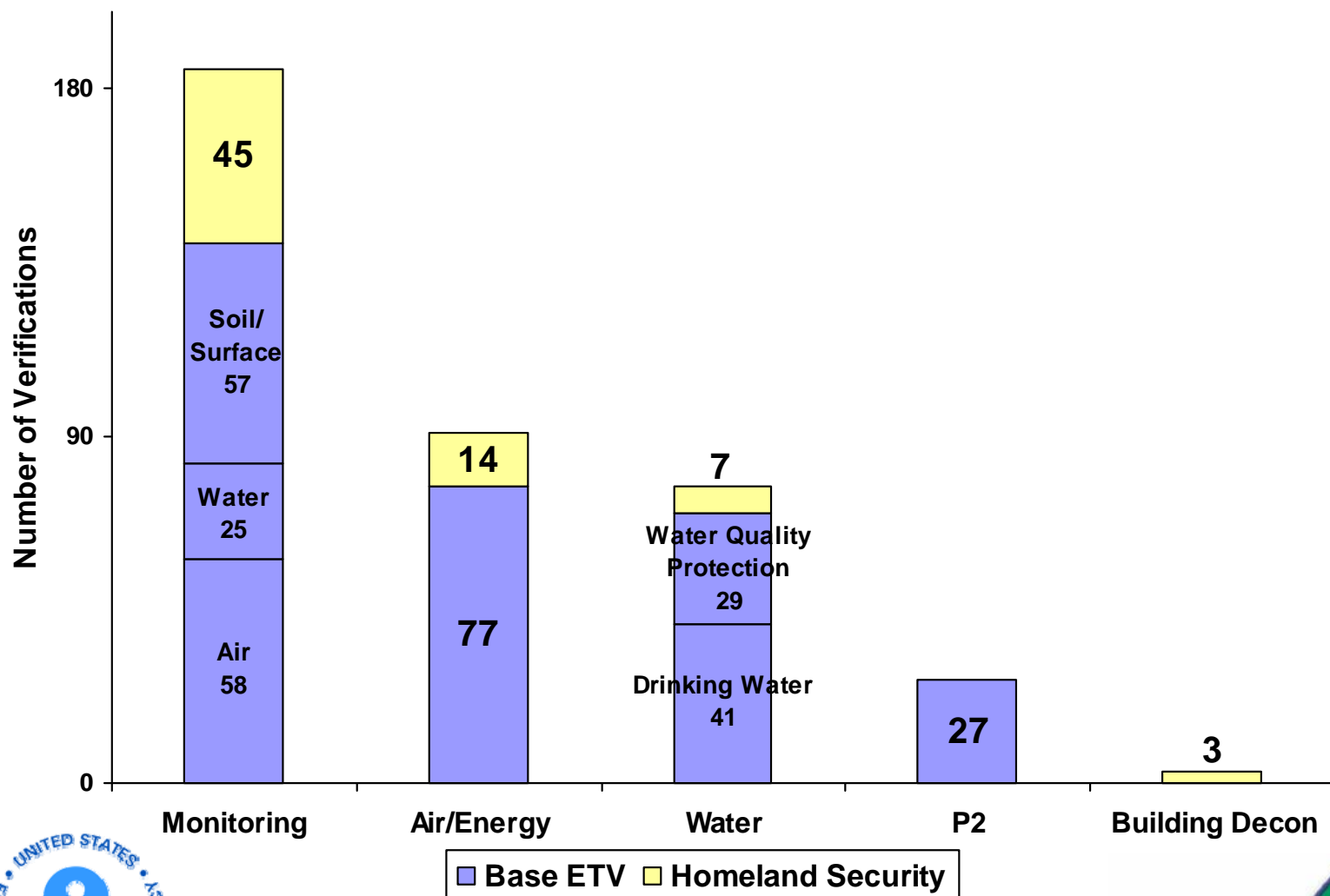
 **ETV P2 Coatings and Coating Equipment Pilot**

Concurrent Technologies Corporation

Environmental and Sustainable Technology Evaluations (ESTE)



ETV Verifications by Area/Media (1995-Present)



Major ETV Center Verification Categories for 2005-2007



Air and Water Monitoring

Rapid and/or continuous emission monitors for mercury, hydrogen sulfide, dioxin; personal impactors for particulate matter; ballast water screening tools; chemical oxygen demand technologies



Air Pollution Control

Diesel engine retrofit technology; baghouse filtration products; indoor air quality; outdoor wood hydronic heaters; VOCs and NO_x control technologies



Drinking Water

Removal of pathogens and arsenic; emergency mobile drinking water treatment; point-of-use/point-of-entry devices



Greenhouse Gas Reduction

Fuel efficient transportation devices (diesel fuel additives); energy efficient technologies; distributed generation/combined heat and power



Water Quality Protection

Stormwater treatment; residential or on-site nutrient reduction; water infrastructure rehabilitation; ballast water treatment



Pollution Prevention

Low emissions coatings and equipment



ETV Partners with...

-  **U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**
Multi-parameter water probes, atrazine detection
-  **U.S. Coast Guard**
Ballast water treatment
-  **U.S. Dept of Energy; States of Massachusetts, Connecticut;
Illinois Clean Coal Institute**
Mercury emission monitors
-  **U.S. Dept of Defense**
Monitors for explosives, PCBs in soils; dust
suppressants
-  **States of Alaska, Pennsylvania, Michigan, California**
Drinking water arsenic treatment



ETV Partners with...

States of/counties in Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan; EPA
SBIR Program

Storm water treatment

States of New York, Colorado
Waste-to-energy




DuPont, U.S. Geological Survey
Nutrient monitors

Chlorine Chemistry Council, EPA Office of Solid Waste, and
EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Dioxin monitors

U.S. Dept of Agriculture
Ambient ammonia monitors, hydrogen sulfide
monitors



ETV Outreach

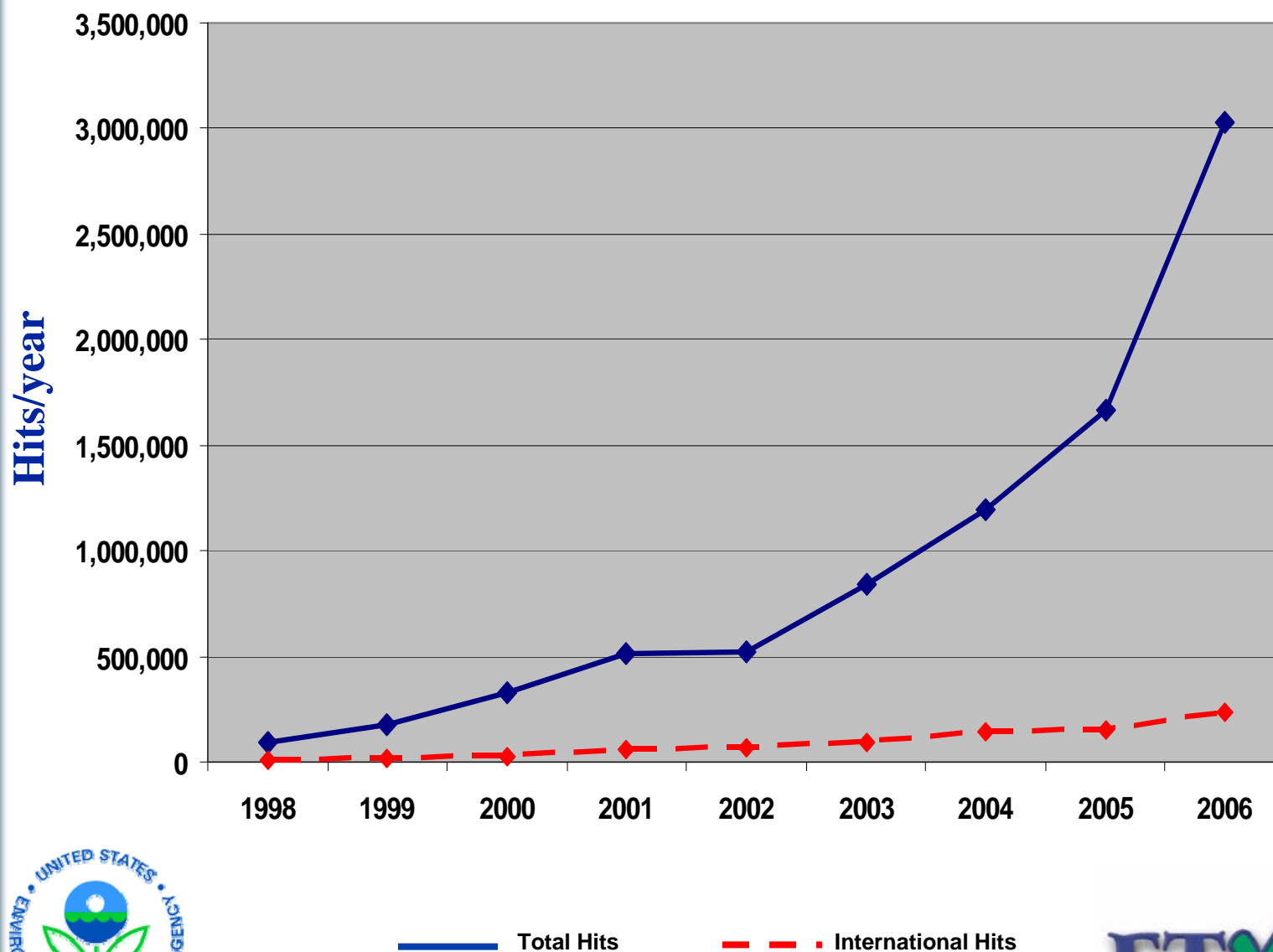
-  Stakeholders provide outreach
-  Centers provide specific outreach to users, regulators
 - ✓ Example: NSF embarking on new effort to engage states in value of verification. Utah recommends verification of drinking water equipment.
-  ETV program outreach – conferences (exhibits and presentations), website, papers, field days and press events, targeted factsheets



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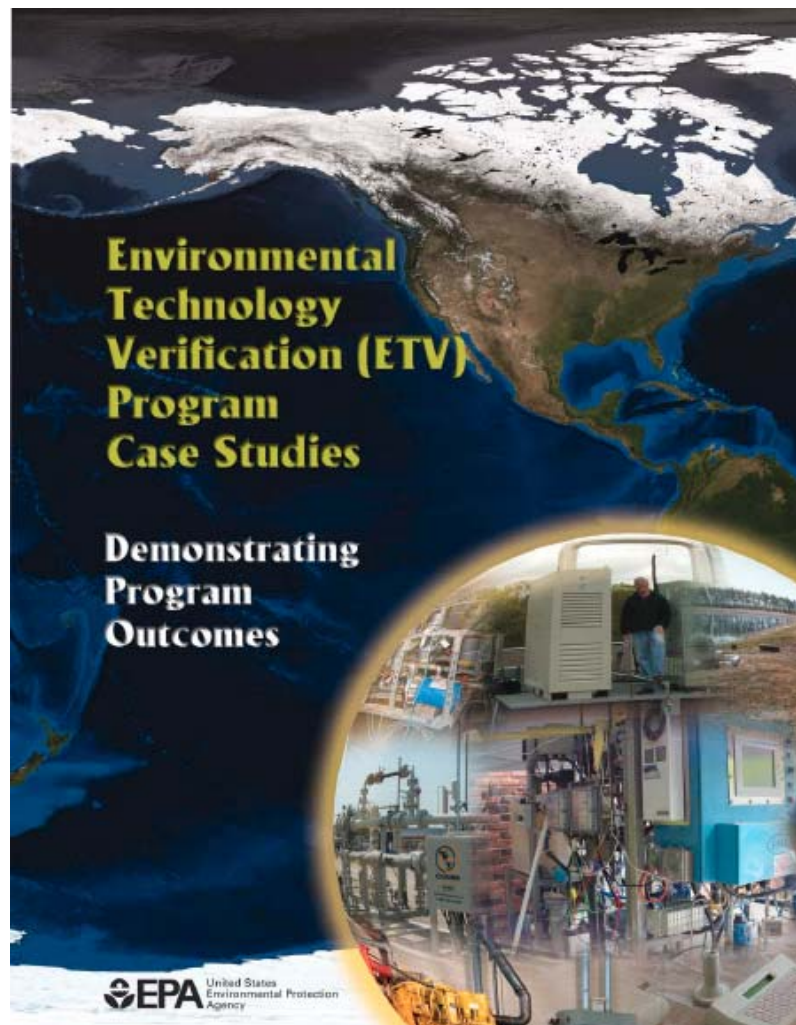
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ETV Outcomes



NEW in 2006!

ETV Case Studies

2 Volumes

**15 case studies, plus one
update**

✓ **document actual and
project possible
outcomes of
verifications**

**Summarizes available
info:**

✓ **vendor sales**
✓ **regulatory responses**
✓ **pollutant reduction**
✓ **projection of health
outcomes in four
cases - arsenic
treatment, MF/UF,
nanofiltration,
baghouse filtration
products, and diesel
retrofit**



ETV ✓

ETV Case Study: Diesel Retrofit

- ❏ Older model heavy-duty diesel trucks and buses release significant amounts of particulate matter (PM)
 - ✓ PM contributes to serious public health and environmental problems
- ❏ ETV verified 7 diesel retrofit technologies in 2003-2005
 - ✓ 6 of the techs reduce PM by 21 to 95%
- ❏ At 10% market penetration, for 7 years use, ETV calculates that:
 - ✓ PM emissions would be reduced by 9,000 to 31,000 tons
 - ✓ 683 to 2,380 cases of premature death avoided*
 - ✓ \$5 billion to \$18 billion in monetary benefits realized*
- ❏ Verification makes techs eligible for EPA's Voluntary Diesel Retrofit Program (grants program)
- ❏ 1,345 technologies installed as result of verifications and grants

*via a comparison to 2007 Heavy-Duty Highway Rule impacts



ETV Case Study: Arsenic Drinking Water Treatment

- ☞ Arsenic is a known carcinogen with additional non-cancer human health effects
- ☞ EPA recently lowered the drinking water standard for arsenic to 10 ppb
- ☞ Several thousand small drinking water systems will need to install arsenic treatment techs to comply with new standard
- ☞ ETV verified 8 arsenic treatment technologies in 2001 and 2004
 - ✓ These techs could assist up to 3,900 small drinking water systems comply with the new arsenic standard
 - ✓ Average verified removal efficiencies ranged from 50 to 95% (approx) and most reduced arsenic levels to 5 ppb or less
- ☞ At 10% market penetration:
 - ✓ 1.3 to 1.9 avoided cases of lung and bladder cancer per year
 - ✓ 0.7 to 1.0 avoided deaths from the prevention of these cancers per year
 - ✓ \$4.8 million to \$6.8 million in savings per year due to the prevention of these cancers
- ☞ Reduce pilot testing costs for drinking water systems
 - ✓ ASDWA survey notes that a majority of states use ETV results to reduce the frequency and length of site-specific pilot testing



ETV Case Study: Eductor Vapor Recovery Unit (EVRU)

- 📄 12,670 of the estimated 94,000 oil and natural gas storage tank batteries in the U.S. generate gases that are vented to the environment
- 📄 These tank batteries emit 23.3 bscfy* of methane, 7,000 tons per year of HAPs, and more than 22,000 tons per year of VOCs
 - ✓ Methane is a greenhouse gas, and HAPs and VOCs have significant health effects
- 📄 ETV verified COMM Engineering's Eductor Vapor Recovery Unit (EVRU) in 2002
 - ✓ 99.91% of the vent gas was recovered during 5 months of testing
- 📄 The EVRU has been selected/installed at 11 facilities, in part because of ETV results/outreach. This has resulted in:
 - ✓ Emission reductions of 280 MMscfy** of methane, 1,700 tons per year of HAPs, and 21,600 tons per year of VOCs
 - ✓ Recovery of natural gas with an economic value of approximately \$6.3 million per year

*bscfy = billion standard cubic feet per year

**MMscfy = million standard cubic feet per year



Contact Information

ETV Web Site

www.epa.gov/etv

Abby Waits, EPA

waits.abby@epa.gov

Tel: (513) 569-7884

